VOL. VI. NO. 301.

ted with this bill is that dividing the State into

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS .- About fifty recruits for

the United States Army arrived in the City yesterday

morning by the Philadelphia boat. They were the herd-

est look-ing lot for able bodied men we think we ever saw

From Santa Fe.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE milished every WEDSESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Legislature of New-York ... Twanter WEEK.

The Sause-N. Y. City Court-Debate on Colleges—The Pate-Mr. Butrick's Notions—Slang stering Colleges—West-gan Seminary—Geneva, he—The Academies—Albany Schools—Regents' Report—The People's College—Neglet of Common Schools, Facts!—Colored Collegen—Teachers Institutes—Capital Panishment, Insaning Goode's Report—Canada—Van Ameringe—The Weather, he ondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday Evening, March 23. At length we see the Legislature in the twelfth reck of their sittings; when shall we see the work ferred to them by the Convention and its endorsa secomplished? The Senate and Assembly eem to be doing nothing about FIXING the Judicial stricts, although we are within a few weeks of the ne when a Judiciary for the State must be chosen ween the people judge of the characters of candides if not enabled to consider, meet, and nominate !-The SENATE were zealously occupied to day upon it Fink Roads.

Mr. Wright, IN ASSEMBLY, introduced a bill to create as New-York City Court. It will probably be speedily plated. Education, Colleges, Academies, Common Schools,

Goths and Vandals, Representative Government. I sm glad that the Assembly argue so long about Education-it is one advantage we derive from the system frequent reviews and appropriations, and will set the people withinking-in the end they will act, and that de-

on on EDUCATION, in which Messre. Cornwell, Bloss, Walsh, Sickles, Watson, Perkins, T. Smith, Lawrence

which Sickles, Watson, Perkins, T. Smith, Lawrence Smith, Speaker Hasbrouck, Butrick, Beers, Wright, Den. Sage and Baseom partook.
Rappears that although the School Committee reported abil giving to three Colleges a very large sum that of right belongs to the Common Schools, their Loco brewiren, in past Legislatures, had drained the fund dry.—Their grantities of \$30,000 during the next two years, to the Colleges, were therefore reduced, to day, to \$3,000 set, for one year, to Geneva and your University, and \$350 to Hamilton College. The fond is \$18,000 short.

Mr. Butrick speaks seidom, but very well. He had been educated at a Common School, saw the necessity of providing a better education for others than be had obtained, and would therefore vote for grants to the mer Colleges. Mr. B. seems to have forgotten that very thousand dollars taken by him from the Common School teachers. The faw dozens of boys who may be lattracted at Colleges and Normals will take good care to be past of the one-room schools, ill ventilated, with any scholers, and the wages only \$7 to \$10 a month.—Secretheless, if we cannot get our Common Schools improved during 1847 and 1848, it is better to give the sale's deliars to any scholastic institution than to the greet of annexing the Catholics of Mexico, who talk panish, as ecolomists, to this Unico, at the bayonet's point. Therefore 'its well it's no worse.

Mr. Saoz compilined that the Assembly were slaughteer the Colleges, and was met by Mr. Eaglon, who

ignish, as colonists, to this Union, at the bayonet's plat. Therefore its well it's no worse.

N. SAGE complained that the Assembly were slaught-singthe Colleges, and was met by Mr. BAGESH, who sewed that \$135,000. that ought to have gone to the Common School Fund, had been already appropriated a special institutions. Why slaughter the Common Schools Nr. B. quoted chap. 237, \$10, of the law of \$25, as proof of his statement.

The Speaker moved to strike out the whole appropriated to County Superintendents of Schools and

At Geneva there are SI students—at Hamilton 130—at & University of New York 146—and of these, a large number are sent FREE, by suchholders. After giving ustrums to old Columbia, and extending LOTTERIES she Monarchy had abolished them, to sid Union Colege, the State, within the last eight years, has withheld 175,000, and upward, from the Common Schools, to the sating injury injury of a million of farmers' and medianies' children, and the benefit of a few hundred of westby persons and their relatives and dependents. If \$40,000 have been paid to 177 Academies, teaching ton 12,000 to 25,000 scholars certain branches not usuffy tanght at Common Schools, its sudden withdrawal inght occasion great embarrassment—but there should a system and order—equal benefits, if possible, to say part of the State. In your district, Frasmus Hall leadeny, and the Grammar Schools of Columbia Colege and the University, 1708 boys and only 23 girls, resist from the State \$2,223, or about \$3 a scholar, while a the 8th district 4,219 academical scholars, have less han \$1,20 each. At the Academy, Female Academy, and Female Seminary of this City, there are 561 scholars and \$1,288 are paid to these institutions by the State, or nextly \$3 for each scholar. Compare this with the numer of scholars and amount of State ald granted to the Common Schools here.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the University, No. 71, Senate Document, 1846, was prepared by Messra. McKowa, Lansing and Pruyn. It is a very able and use in decument, and indicates a greater uniformity in the 4stribution of the money to the Academies than I had

bil decument, and indicates a greater uniformity i stribution of the money to the Academies than i speed. But, if our Representative system is neared as a mockery, the main thing is negle backers at \$7 a month, with 70 to 100 scholars. snatingly, at the age of 21, the Judge, the Covernor, the Sensior, the Sherid, and the Congressman—to check and frown down misconduct in those in power—and to desern between the wiles of the demagague who attempts to ride the popular hobby, "right or wrong," and the sniightened patriot who seeks the general good, and will not swerve from the right path, for any selfish or

remail advantage.

Begin with the Common School—"the People's Colfe—see that you put it upon some other than a 35res syear rooting—before you legislate sway years
lead, many thousands of dollars exclusively to the
sildren of the wealthy, or of our slippery, sliver-tongued
stars in solities.

insers of the weathy, or our specific values in \$1.1 awrence Co. the average wages paid to Common School Teachers is \$7.15 a month—in Broome, \$7.25—in Cattarangus, \$7.81—in Washington, \$5.61—in Greene, \$5.91—in Ontario, \$11.09—and in Onondaga. \$12.09. Will these prices command the services of fit and proper teachers? Who can say it?

The condition of the State school-houses is truly amentable. There are chickally reported as in bad repair 2.880—8.017 have but one room—5.555 have no play-

amentable. There are character of the payer as 2,833-9,017 have but one room-5,555 have no play-grounds-5,556 have not even the decent appendage of a prygil. The number properly ventilated is 3,632-while 6,235 achools are destitute of proper facilities for wetliation! Of the colored children not more than one in four receive instruction in the schools established for

With stest schools for the 800,000 common people's children—and such wages for their teachers; with an elective Judiciary in May, and single District elections in Jovember—there is but little care, seemingly, on the just of the Representatives, no matter of what party, for elevating the strayard of Common School Education. Whether it is a Sickles from New-York, a Sago from Temphins, or a Burchard from Onelda, the changes are ring on Colleges, Colleges,

See to Mr. Lawrence Smith. I am told he goes the fall length of supporting properly endowed free schools all over the State.

all over the State.

Mr. Sill, and other members, objected to Mr. CoruMr. Sill, and other members, objecte

he Legislature.
The bill to aid Teachers' Institutes, for the coutual in-tinution of 12,000 Common School Teachers, like the adicial District Division bill, is kept in the rear, and

selicial District Division bill, is kept in the rear, and bakes slow progress.

Aboliton of Capital Punishment—[Insanity]
Berswith I send three copies of the Report of the Insensity of Committee on this subject which forms an world of 121 pages. They discuss the questions of Insanity, Mental Incapacity, and the punishment of death for fine, quoting many examples in support of the principle contended for.

Mesers John Stanton Gould, John T. Rathbone and S. Davis, agree to the report—Mr. Balcom dissents from in toto—and Mr. Perkins assents to the abolition of the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1847.

CITY ITEMS. death punishment, except for murder. These five were THE SEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FOREIGN

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Missionary Association celebrated its Twentieth Anis given from The Tribune.

What the policy of the British Government will here
after be, relative to Canada, &c. will probably be known
carlier through the discussions in Parliament, than from
the action of the Canadian Legislature, which is prorogued to the 24th of April, not then to assemble. Perbaps a new election, or some other change, may intervene. THURSDAY, March 25. Mr. Van Amringe lectures this evening in the City
Hall bere, on Capital and Labor.

The city—which, it is proper to state, is purely entillary. having no particular department of missionary labor, THE JUDICIAL ELECTION -The bill making provision for the election of certain Judicial and other and of course sustaining no mission, a great portion of the funds being paid into the Treasury of the American officers, and to fix their terms of office, passed the As-Board. The amount so paid by this Society for the past embly on Saturday. The main features of the bill are ten years has amounted to \$127,338, the contributions having been paid by 23 churches, of which twenty-five

The first election is to take place the last Monday in May (the Sist)—the time of holding subsequent elections being left to the decision of a future Legislature. At this special election there are to be elected by the Siste at large, four Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Clerk of that Court. Also, in each judicial district, four justices of the Supreme Court. These provisions apply to the City and County of New-York. In each County (except New-York) there is to be elected one County Judge, and (in those having a population of over 40,000, and where a separate officer shall be determined on by Boards of Suprevisors, to discharge the duties of Surrogate) one Surrogate. In each county, there is also to be elected a District Attorney—and in each city where such office exists, (except New-York) a Recorder.

All the persons voted for except officers in cities, to be on one ballot—endorred "Judges, and the terms of County Judges and Supreme Court Judges, and the terms of County Judges and officers.

It is understood that a separate bill is to be brought to the carbacter. strain of sad indignation about the streets. He avers that at one point on the Eighth-avenue, between Twentyeighth and Fiftleth sts. there are six Churches of various societies; and it is impossible for the majority of the attendants, on a Sunday-to say nothing of the constant of worship without being offtimes bedraggied with mud. been even more unfortunate, contracting serious colds and illnesses from the muddiness of the street. In some places partial pavements have been laid on the side-It is understood that a separate bill is to be brought forward, applicable to cities and villages, and prescrib-ing a uniform organization and jurisdiction for their lo-cal courts. walks, but not uniformly, and where they are not sunken out of reach, their good effect is rendered null by the utter went of crossings; for of what use is it, he in quires, to waik a space on a causeway, that you may afterward wade through a bog ? In various of these

ing tolerably well; but the legs of one, we understand, will require amputation, to preserve his life. The Company's car-house was damaged, and several other buildings were more or less demolished. The boardaghouse, which stands at some distance from the mills, was shaken terribly, and its walls cracked in many places. Monday evening a substantial proof of the estimation in which they are held by the musical community of this City. Relying almost entirely upon their own strength, and presenting a bill devoid of any striking attraction, and moreover, experiencing the disadvantages of an inclement season, they must have been prepared to find but a meagre response to their appeal. That the contrary proved the result, is as commendable in the public as it doubtless was gratifying to the artists concerned. The programme comprised selections from the Operas of Oberon and Cinderella, with Thalberg's variations on the Prayer in Moses, performed by W. A. Ring. Mr. King stands above any praise we can accord him—his genius is universally acknowledged and admired his Solo and the Duets, with Mr. Tiom, would have redeemed any failure elsewhere. Mrs. Loder appeared to excellent advantage: slways correct, she on Monday night evinced feeling and power which astonished us, and the Scena, "Ocean I thou mighty monater." air a mile from the spot where the explosion occurred; and the windows in the neighborhood were shivered by the concussion. Had the fire communicated to the store house or magazine, in which are deposited five tons of powder, the consequences that would have ensued, no one of course can form the least idea of.

Strength, and presenting a bill devoid of any striking attraction, and moreover, experiencing the disadvantages of an inclement season, they must have been prepared to find but a meagre response to their appeal. That the contrary proved the result, is as commendable From Santa Fe.

Confirmation of the Assasination of Gov. Bent and the Americans at Taos.—The St. Louis Republican of the lith says that Lieut. Abert, whose letter we published a few days ago, and Mr. H. Hoffman of Baltimore, reached St. Louis on the 10th. The Editor of the Republican says. We have not seen either of those gentlemen, but we understand that Mr. Hoffman expresses no doubt of the correctness of the news from Taos of the insurrection and murder of Gov. Bent, and of other Americans then there. The information came to him from different sources, and all agreeing in the detail; and at Bent's Fort, where news of the murder had previously been received, they were satisfied of its correctness. The signal for the bloody work was given about daylight, and forthwith the murderers, who had concealed themselves in different parts of the village, fell upon their victime all unprepared for defence, and dispatched them.

"Tirley's distillers, or what may be termed the blockhonse, was defended for two days against the assaults of the enemy, but at last they undermined it, the immates attempted to overage by numping from the top, and in their defence and dight, seven out of eight persons were killed. The man who escaped feigned to be dead, but at the proper time started for his home, some miles distant. When he reached there he sent expresses to Bent's Fort, informing them of the state of affairs at Taos. An effort was making by William Bent to raise a force to go against the insurrectionias, but it was somewhat doubtful whether it would be successful. ished us, and the Scena; "Ocean; thou mighty monster," awoke the highest enthusiasm in her audience. We speak with pleasure a word of encouragement and speak with each other. Thus that paper says in one poak with pleasure a word of encouragement and appeared theory to be a lady who has only lately appeared before no public, and who evinces such fine ability and enging modesty as ensures the luterest and appreciation of her hearers. We allude to Mrs. Jones who received

And in the next paragraph we find this assertion.

And in the next paragraph we find this assertion. the public, and who evinces such fine ability and engaging modesty as ensures the luterest and appreciation

with the most effective pumps that human ingeneity can devise. Every vessel is liable from accident or stress of weather, to spring a leak at sea, and thereby cause a rush of material (otherwise harmless) to reach and obstruct vessels' pumps at a time when most needed. The statement made by Capt. Thatcher, from actual expensions with simputation is utterly unfounded. Maliture,

**Struct vessels' pumps at a time when most needed. The statement made by Capt. Thatcher, from actual expensive the first within an except to meet Captain Marght and protect him against any attempt of the Maxicans to get the funds. This movement has proved the most needed water in a vessel—in connection with the recent reports of vessels "mining and protect him against any attempt of the Maxicans to doubt, to be a wise precaution."

Acquittal. OF MURDER.—We learn from the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for mind the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for mind the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for mind the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for mind the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had been for the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohio) State Journal of the Schi that Otho Bavidson, who had the Colombus (Ohi substitute of a portion of the crowd at the renal This interest the property of the property o able means to protect the life of the mariner upon the ocean.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass. 16th March, 1847.

Mr. R. Bulkley, New York: Str.—Yours of the 19th inst has been received, and in view of the improvement you have discovered for preventing vessels; pumps from becoming choked or obstructed, which is so highly approved of, and the operation of which I have recently seen, I remark in relation to the bark Cora, abandoned at sea, by myself, officers and crew on the 6th instant, (March.) We salled from Philadelphia, bound for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of corn and meal, part corn in bulk. By stress of weather, her pumps became useless by being 'choked' with corn; and after lifting them, with a view to clear them, we could not replace them—in consequence of which the water she made rose among the cargo, caused her to settle, and become crank—and the water passing into her lee bilge, kept her on her side—being thereby ummanageable, and baving no remedy, we abandoned her as the only means of saving our lives. Had we been supplied with your appendage for preventing pumps from being choked, we should doubtless have kept her free, and made an attempt to reach port with such sail as we could have set.

Yours, respectfully. ISAAC THATCHER.

informed that General Butler declared, on the steam-boat on his way up the river, that every senior General is the army would have resigned had Benton been given precedence over either of them. We have no doubt the army and the country will sincerely rejoice at Ben-

City Hospital.

Hosen H. Smith, convicted of forging powers of attorney to obtain money of the U. S. Government, has been sentenced at Washington to eight years confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Association Discussed ... No. 20. From the Courier & Enquirer, 19th inst.

THE SOCIALISM OF THE TRIBUNE EXAMINED-No. X -Philosophers tell us that the severe exercise of any one faculty of the mind, renders impossible for the time, the equally active exercise of any other. The Tribute affords an illustration very nearly in point. The Editor's extraordinary effort to "repress the indignation he feels, and to speak with entire columns" of the argument embraced greatly to have impaired his memory of facts.-

Judicial Districts, whichis still before a committee of conference.

Exp. 10 (Albany Argus.)

Exp. 20 (Albany Argus.)

Ex

of her hearers. We allude to Mrs. Jones who received in her Solo, a deserved and unanimous encore. Altogether this entertainment proved one of the most satisfactory and delightful of the season, and we regret that we cannot announce its repetition.

There have been rapidly succeeding depleations of Labor in Oregon and California, with no corresponding increase of the Capital tool for most fail as increase of the Capital tool for most fail as increase of the Capital tool for most fail as increase of the passage money will be received in flour or meal for the sufferers in Ireland, and twenty-five dollars for cabin stores.

Abandonment at Sea.—The following letter from Capi. Thateher, of the bark Cora, is conclusive evidence of the importance of having vessels provided with the most effective pumps that human ingeneity can

chies hold that his social principles are communication of a Science, being capable of that rigorous demonstration which only wilfus prejudice rejects.

Still more strongly is the same position laid down by

say that

'The especial task of the mind, with its faculties, is to
discover the law of influences movement, the stive which
distributes all its harmonies, and apply it to the organization of society, which would guarantz to the pusions a
rate and fill, by velocities, and to man the anathment
of his destroy. That is the great problem to be solved,
forcing, is his discovery of the mechanism of the series
of groups, are accomplished the important task."

Mr. Barsank then proceeds to not forth what the
society passions are, and to show how the system of ascomission wouldes for this "full and free development."—

of the system from the French of Laverdant, endorsed by the editors as sound and authentic. This article sets out thus:

"The theory of Association is true, simply because it is true that Attractions are proportional to destinies, (that is, because the Fassions of Man point out his functions and position in society.] What constitutes the supreme science of Fouriex is the thorough knowledge of man and his attractions. What constitutes the discovery of Fouriex is the Series, which is the mode of distribution of functions and the street, which is the mode of distribution of functions of series, can cause no question in the school. No one is a Falansierian in earnest, if the has not penetrated this science of the soul, and far does not take if for the laws to series, can cause no question in the school. No one is a Falansierian in earnest, if the has not penetrated this science of the soul, and far does not take it for the laws of the surface of his doctriest and of his ideas. We say farther, whoever admits the Phalansiery, whoever admits the Phalansiery is but mechanism e-enfailly adapted in the soul as described by Fouriers.

"There are those perhaps, who say they take the Phalansiery is but mechanism e-enfailly adapted in the soul as described by Fouriers, we are aware, accord the Phalansiery only as an excellent transition. These (we take a pleasure in in forming them,) do succept the psychology of Fourier, which er they are causisms of the prese without knowing the war, but far they are causisms of the prese without knowing the sound of the surface of the same point. It is simply another Monsteur Jenreain, who spoke prese without knowing the sound of the same point.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. WHOLE NO. 1856.

universally adopted and defended by the whole whole school of Specietary References. We established the principle, there fore, upon authority which The Tribune itself admits the valid. We then applied that principle to one department of social life and demonstrated that the law of Passional Attraction would overrule and destroy the

ion I advocate. From the premises there laid down I deduced the duty of every Christian, every Philanthropist, every one who admits the essential Brotherhood of the Human Family, to labor earnestly and devotedly Social Order which shall secure to every husan being ithin its sphere the full and true develop of the nature wherewith God has endowed him. Physical, Intellectual and Moral. The absolute, Indefeasible Right of every Child to proper nourishment and culture, of every Man to ample Opportunity to Lebor and to the fair recompense of his Labor—the Right in abort, truly to Live, to cultivate the Soil and enjoy habitud requirements are aught first in sect the principal sens, the accusary conditions of emenials order."

These quotations from writers on Association of seknowledged authority, referred to by The Tribere itself, and all asserting the same thing, establish, we submit, beyond a doubt, our position that the law of Passional Attraction is the Fundaminate An Essential Fainciple of Association. The organization of Labor, which is only one branch of the system, is to be attained directly the principle. Laborers are to be guided in their work by their passional attractions. Groups are to be formed of persons structed, or impelled, toward similar functions. Each man's place in the phasianx is to be determined by his special passion or impulse. The same principle is to guide and govern all industrial, domestic and social relations. It is to give shape to the new society. The entire social problem is given human passions, to indude and approximation in their full and free development. And that is exactly the problem which Footzame calams to have solved, and of which Association is the result. which I now advocate, as I for six years have done, the Organization of Society on the basis of Associated Inter-ests and efforts, in contradistinction to that hitherto pre-vailing. If Humanity, Christianity, Social Justice do not demand this, then you have the better position. If I have not shown that they require it, then you have of against me from our readers. But if I have shown this views of Fourier, &c.? Suppose you were to take a ver-dict by default against them, my argument stands unshalten, for it does not rest one feather's weight upon their foundations. Until I place myself behind their line of defence, by what right can I be asked to abandon or

In opening this Discussion, on terms which I need not restate, but which were expressly th

reluctantly agreed to by you. I set forth very plain-ly the Principles on which I proposed to demonly the Principles on which I proposed to

strate the expediency, justice and duty of effect

Now how does The Tribane disprove this argument—
It says simply:

"I have propounded no such theory; much less asserted
that such attraction is to be universally followed."

This may be true, for The Tribane has propounded
nothing at all, except unconsciously in this discussion—
Its constant effort has been to ende everything; to conceal the principles of the System it challenged us to
discuss. But it has referred us, for an answer to our direct inquiries concerning the details of this system to the
Writtings of the Associationists," and in those writtings
we have found the theory of Passional Attraction
and they all, without exception, make it the fundamental
law of the entire system. The Tribane may characterize our compliance with its directions as a
pality pretext. but it cannot deny that the pretext was
furnished by itself. But when it charges us with misrepresenting and personing those. Writings of the Assomaintain its alleged positions? That there is beneficent and inspiriting truth in the cumstanced and incited, that he will be inclined to Good as generally and as thoroughly as he now appears to be to Evil. I do joyfully believe; but my faith in Association is not based on that theory, for I was an ardent Associationist before I had any such conviction. If experience shall conclusively demonstrate that theory, even But I take Man as he notoriously is, and I say, Look at Great Britain, at Ireland, with their wealth and refinepality pretext: but it cannot deny that the pretext was furnished by itself. But when it charges us with misrepresenting and perwaring those "Writings of the Associationists" to which it referred us, it makes a charge which is utterly without foundation and which is thoroughly refuted, by the very attempt which The Tribuse makes to prove it true. The Tribuse instructs, though it does not assert that the proofs we have drawn from Mr. Gonwin's book, of our position rist the law of Passonnai direction is the fundamental law of Association, are ment, their civilization and arts, with their famishing tens of thousands and their beggared millions, after it-teen centuries of Christian rule and teaching; then look at any little community of Shakers, so recently comization, with so little intellectual culture or sele power : too how they have utterly extinquished Paupar the destitute they assimilate, how few (if any) they cast off—see how the earth becomes green and fruitful beneath their steadily advancing footsteps—see the Sha-kers of New-Lebanon sending off the surplus products of their healthful, ungrudged toil a thousand dollars' worth of food and clothing to aid in relieving Irish destitution —and say, if you can, that the superiority of Associated Life and Labor over the isolated, competitive, no-sys-tem usually prevailing rests at all on the soundness of

Passional Attraction would overrule and destroy the Family relation, the relation of Marriage and require the formation of groups and series for the "full and free development of the passions." in this, as in every other department of social life. The strict cogency of that argument The Tribune Itself does not deay. And to fortily the argument, we quoted from Mr. Godwin the explicit statement that Fourier took precisely the same view of the case:—that he also insisted that the fundamental law of Association would require such an arrangement. Fourier's teachings with regard to Passional Attraction.
Having satisfied yourself as to the propriety of evading the fundamental basis of our Discussion, I submit that the misnomer of your chosen title has become too giaring. Instead of "The Socialism of The Tribune examined," I suggest that your articles would be more justly entitled 'The Socialism of everybody else dekterously quoted from, in order to raise a dust of preju-dice against that of The Tribune.' But no matter. I think cipies into full effect there, as in every other department of Associated life. He declared explicitedly that "The various relations of the Scars will lead, like all other those who closely read your citations will be able to dis-"The certous relations of the Series was the authors passional relations, to an organization into groups and series: "that some would stop "in a corporation having constancy for its rule," while "others are so peculiarly formed that they will join themselves to other corporations more or less severe, as may be agreeable to their inclination or tensor than the content of the second of the sec criminate between the Passions intended by Fourier (that is, the impulses, affections, faculties of Man) and those perverted and vicious exhibitions of human infirmity which the term is commonly unde ply. They will be likely, I think, to mark the difference

between your statement—

The entire Social problem is,—given Human Passions, o find a form adapted to their full and free development and Mr. Godwin's not exactly equivalent expre

notes or less error, as not be agreeded to the proper contemporaments.

Now The Tribune will please to observe that we quote this not as authorily, to show that such an arrangement a distinctly erioined, but as corroborative evidence of the necessary requirements of the fundamental principle of Association, which is the law of Passional Astrostico.—We citel it o show that Fouriez had the same view of the necessary operation of this law, as that which we have taken. If the law be true, it must operate here as well as labor must be organized necessful to the requirements. And if the law is not true, then the whole fabric of Association falls to the ground. We leave The Tribune to extricate its system from this dilemma. and "All that is necessary is to discover a society in which every bud route for the action of the Passions is closed, and in which the path of Firthe will be stream with flavore." You have indulged in a statement which, however un-

And if the law is not true, then the whole table to the count.

Sufficient fails to the ground. We leave The Tribune to extricate its system from this dilemma.

But The Tribune proceeds to quote Mr. Godwin's declarations, to show that the school of Associationists "do not desire the suppression of all coercive means, and the full picty of the passions," before 'future generations' shall see that it may be done with safety. And The Tribune says for itself. "Every word we have quoted from Mr. Godwin upon this point [Passional Attraction] is from the first part of his book—that in which he lays down those principles only, which are, to use his own words, universally adopted and defended by the whole school of Societary Reform-

the writings of Associationists, what is the belief of the "If men," easy The Tribune, "come to have a passion for" immorality, it must be repressed.

This may seem very plausible, but it is certainly very shallow. The fundamental principle of Association is, that the passions in themselves are good and can lead only to good results when rightly developed. In the present form of society, way these men, the passions produce est, because "external drouminances" will not permit their full and free development one is required which shall take its shape free that development; one which the natural operations of the law of passional directions hall create. Then these results, which seem crimes now, will become retrices. Thus says Mr. Gorp Parts, and that between them was an 'intermediate' Parts, and that between them was an 'intermediate'.

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williamson; the others have not been heard of. The vessel was about 350 tons, and salled from Mystic, Conn. on the 25th July, 1945.

MAIL MATTERS.—Bome days ago a merchant in Philadelphia sents boy to the Express office with a shot bag full of corn, directed to his correspondent in this city, as a sample by which a quantity of corn was to be sold. The boy, in the fear of nothing, took the shot bag to the Post Office, and It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York charged \$3 66, being sted as 73. It arrived in New York half the corn was addressed to the Fost master this solemn question. "Which do you think, sir, will most promote the interests of the United States, to give me the bag of corn for twenty-five cents, or allow it to go bank to the Dead Letter office at Washington, and be appropriated to feed Mr. Cave Johnson's chickens: "The love of country trimphed on this occasion over the love of chickens, and the two shillings was accepted the love of chickens, and the two shillings was accepted to feed Mr. Cave Johnson's chickens: "Jour. Com.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVE AT SEA. Bark Sarah E. Show, John Classon, Jr. master, which as alled from New York for Galway, Ireland, on the is to it sailed from New York for Galway, Ireland, on the lease of the vest and rapid increase of the productive and the masts went overboard, when he re bark struck the sel drifting on the Bellmallett. The bark struck he sel drifting on the Bellmallett. The bark struck he rocks and immediately went to pieces—eargo and vessel a total loss. The Serah E. Show was since vessel, be longing to Bluehill, Me, and this was her first voyage.

Boston Courier.

Boston Courier.

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